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Morth-Carolina Standard

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

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The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1855.

A FEW STUBBORN FACTS. The evils of which the Know Nothing leaders so much complain-to-wit, the influx of foreigners and the prevalence of the Roman Catholic faith-are confined almost entirely to the non-slaveholding

In the fourteen slaveholding States, there are about six millions of white persons, and of these but four hundred thousand are of foreign birth; these are, of course, all Protestants, with the exception of the Catholics, and they number, in these fourteen States, only about two hundred thousand. Five millions six hundred thousand natives to four hundred thousand of foreign birth; five millions eight hundred thousand Protestants to two hundred thousand

The slave property of the South is worth eighteen hundred millions of dollars-that of North Carolina is worth eighty or ninety millions. Its protection under the federal Constitution-its gradual extension, not by act of Congress, but by the free choice of the people of the territories when they come to form State Constitutions, and its safety and security generally, are considerations of paramount importance to the South.

Are not these things so? Well, Southern Know-Nothings went into Convention with Northern Know Nothings, the avowed object being to provide against the evil so-called, and the influence and control of Roman Catholics and foreigners. The North said to the South, aid us in respect to foreigners and Let's pole him a while longer." Catholics; the South replied, this evil as you call it, and of which you so deeply complain, neither seriously affects nor threatens us: but then as we are members of the same Union, and brothers in the you on one condition, and that is, if you will guarantee us our rights under the Constitution in relation to slavery, and cease to agitate the question to our injury and ultimate ruin. What was the answer of the North? It was, we will do no such thing-slavery is one of the greatest of evils; and if that be your condition, we must separate. They did separate; and now we of the South are called upon to keep up the agitation against foreigners and Catholics for the benefit of the North, while the North, as represented by Know Nothingism, not only refuses to guarantee our rights under the Constitution, but makes fierce war upon an institution, upon the continuance and safety of which our happiness and prosperity essentially depend!

Mr. Rayner, it seems, offered to ignore the question of slavery in Convention-that is, offered to cast it aside, and ask no protection for it at the hands of the free States; and he was ready to vote, it appears, and did rote, not only this, but that the Know Nothing order was neither pro-slavery nor abolition, and that with abolition delegates in attendance from thirteen or fourteen States, and with Senator Wilson's bitter denunciations of slavery and the South still ringing in his cars! He also, it is stated in the papers, pronounced the repeal of the Missouri line "an outrage"!! Well, then, would he not be bound, if in Congress, to rote to remedy this "outrage"? Does he, as a Southern man, acquiesce in this "outrage" on the North? And Mr. Haughton, another delegate from this State, is reported in the New York Express to have said, in a speech in New York on Monday night last, that the abrogation of the Missouri line was received in North-Carolina " as a gross, a palpable violation of a solemn pledge." He is also reported as saying that the South "HAD NO INTEREST IN EXTENDING SLAVE-RY," and that it "was folly to suppose that they could ever make Kansas a slave State." And Gov. Neill S. Brown, Whig, of Tennessee, is reported in the New York Herald as saying, in his speech in Independence Square, Philadelphia, on the Saturday evening preceding, that the majority platform-that is, the Southern platform-is "not pro-slavery"that is, not for slavery; and towards the close of his remarks he declared that he loved the Union more than he did his own State! In the Convention, and out of it afterwards, in Philadelphia and New York, Southern delegates humbled thomselves and begged for the Union, putting in a word now and then for the rights of their section, and offering, as in Mr. Rayner's case, to ignore those rights and still act with the free States; but from first to last they were treated as inferiors, domineered over, denounced, and at last their Convention was disorganized and dissolved by their Northern allies, to whom they had thus humbled themselves, and that too in relation to the institution of slavery, of such immense value and importance to the Southern people. And now they ask us to continue the agitation against foreigners and Catholics for the benefit of these same Northern men-for, as we have shown, the South is in no danger in this respect. Will the South do this? Will Democrats do it, and be thus hoodwinked humiliated, disgraced? Never! The people of North Carolina have a long account to settle with Kenneth Rayner, John H. Haughton, and others. The "day of judgment" for them is not far distant;

and their confederates in the different Congressional Districts, who, whether they endorse the whole of their action at Philadelphia or not, are still with them as members of the dark-lantern organization, will share with them, as they all richly deserve, a common doom of political disaster and defeat,

Let the people of all parties seriously consider the facts contained in this article.

HOW IS THIS?

We ask the attention of Southern men, and especially of Southern Know Nothings, to the following paragraph from a late number of the American? Organ:

"Our friends must not be deceived-there has been no 'secession' of the North and Northwest from the American party—none at all—but simply a 'protest' by those States, against certain portions of our platform, which negative the idea of a restoration of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, and involving, as before stated, a mere point of sectional policy-a naked abstract right, of no earthly value to either of the contending parties—a question which two years' time would adjust, if agitation were sup-

Is this true? Was it merely a protest, and not secession? If not a secession, then the "American Organ," and Kenneth Rayner, and John H. Haughton, and Albert Pike, and Neill S. Brown, and other Southern men, are still in alliance with Gardner and Wilson of Massachusetts. How is it? Can the Star or the Register explain? Some of the Know Nothings about here have been badly bit recently by the Cincinnati Times; they took it for a sound journal on the slavery question, though we told them all along, and proved it too, by extracts from its editions-one for the North and the other for the South-that it was an abolition concern. Let them now keep an eye upon their "national" organ at Washington. It declares that they are still in alliance with the abolition portion of the Know Nothing party; and that the Missouri line involves an idea of "no earthly value" to the South! One more step in the same direction, and the "American Organ" will be an abolition journal.

A PICTURE. - Just imagine a couple of gentlemen, each with a long pole, poking about after something, and you have the editors of the Raleigh Register and of the Hillsboro' Recorder feeling for Mr. Shepard. They won't go right up and lay their hands on him and see if he will do; but they stand off and touch him here and there with ten-foot poles straining their eyes, and looking quizically suspicious of him. They hope he is of such "stuff" as will suit them, but they can't be quite satisfied of it. Occasionally they turn to the people and tell them he is all right; but again resume the exercise of the poles. They can't quite nail his name to their flags -can't exactly hoist him at their mastheads. Call you that backing your friend?

But we pardon them for their caution when they say to themselves, "Shall we trust him? Didn't he once turn loco, according to the Register, and deceive the Whigs, and then didn't he turn Know Nothing and deceive the locos, and by-and-bye may he not turn something else and deceive us too!-

Proceed, gentlemen, and by the time you get through with your examination the true men of the District will have polled Mr. Branch into Congress by such a majority that you will drop your poles same political and social organization, we will aid | and solemnly declare your candidate is not what he was cracked up to be-that he was not the right man-that you are glad you didn't tie to him.

> The Hillsborough Recorder in its notice of Mr. Branch's speech at Hillsborough on Friday last, and the reply of Mr. Henry K. Nash, says: "We may say at the outset, as he is a stranger to most of our readers, that Mr. Branch is a pleasant looking gentleman, with a good honest face, and is a fair speaker." This, under the circumstances, considering the

> source, and the precision and caution with which the Editors of the Recorder write, is a high compliment. We can assure the Editors-for we know the man-that Mr. Branch's face is a good index to his heart. He is emphatically an honest politician. He would cheerfully, in our opinion, relinquish all chances for a seat in Congress rather than attain it by equivocation, by a course calculated to unduly inflame or to deceive the people, or by an abandonment of any portion of his time-honored political creed. The nomination sought him- he did not seek it.

The Recorder says, in conclusion, "if we may udge of the speeches by the applause elicited, Mr. Nash's certainly produced most effect." Mr. Branch then, had it so far as principles and arguments are concerned; but Mr. Nash "had it by the racket." We are satisfied. By the way, does not the Recorder know that "Sam's" candidates and speakers have a certain sign by which they can call out applause from the Know Nothings just when they please, and in quantities to suit?

We learn that an attempt was made, some days since, to get up a Know Nothing meeting at Botanic Hill, Nash; but that, somehow or another, the majority on the ground were Democrats, and no one appeared to speak for "Sam." The crowd, however, determined to have some talking, and so they called on E. D. Smith, Esq., of Nashville, and J. J. B. Hilliard, Esq., of Halifax, and H. G. Williams, Esq., of Nash-all of whom spoke in good style, riddling "Sam" in the old-fashioned Democratic way. After a time a Mr. Sears, of Nashville, attempted to say a word or two for "Sam," but failed. By the way, is Mr. Sears a citizen of this State?-And was he not a member of the Louisburg dark-

The Democrats of Nash are always on the alert, and always ready to avow their principles in the open day. In this case, as in others, they were decidedly

THAT CELEBRATED "RELIEF BILL."

Our readers are referred to the communication of 'Credit' in to-day's paper, for an exposition of the financial policy of the dark-lanterns. They will find this in the shape of Mr. Shepard's "Bill for the relief of the people"-a bill so frequently explained and commented upon, especially before the people of this County, by H. W. Miller, Esq. Where is Mr. Miller, at this time, on the "Relief Bill"? Where is Gov. Graham on the subject?

This, then, is the financial plank in the platform. Such a plank has been lacking heretofore; and we trust, now that it has been supplied, the dark-lanterns will feel themselves considerably "relieved."

Dr. Clopton is in the City. We advise all

persons afflicted with cancers, scrofula, tumors,

&c., to call on him. He is stopping at Guion's Hotel.

adopted, by way of secession and protest, by the delegates in the minority from some thirteen free States. We had intended to examine and comment at some length upon these Resolutions, but we find this so much better done than we could do it, in an article in the last Richmond Enquirer, that we substitute it for any remarks of our own. We ask the attentive consideration of all Southern men to the Enquirer's article, which is as follows: "THE PHILADELPHIA PLATFORM AND THE RIGHTS

THE KNOW NOTHING PLATFORMS.

Philadelphia by the Southern portion of the Know

Nothing delegates, together with those who assum-

ed to speak for New York; and also the Resolutions

We publish to-day the Resolutions adopted at

OF THE SOUTH .- The position of the Philadelphia Platform in respect to the rights of the South is of no sort of consequence; and for the very obvious and sufficient reason, that it is utterly rejected and repudiated by the Know Nothing party in the North. It was adopted by a majority of individual votes from fifteen States in spite of the opposition of the members from sixteen States, who represented both a majority of the popular vote and of the electoral college. This important fact is developed by the National Intelligencer, in an article which we transfer to our own columns. After the Platform was thus imposed upon a majority of the constituency by a numerical majority of the individual members of the Council, the representatives from twelve States seceded, and promulgated principles which, as they allege, truly reflect the antislavery sentiment of Know Nothingism in the North. This platform of the minority (in fact it represents the principles of the majority) may be found in another column. The other members who opposed the platform of the minority, but did not choose to secede from the Council, entered a protest against it, denying its authority and obligation.

Thus, it is shown, first, that the Philadelphia Platform was adopted by the representatives of a minority of the popular vote of the Know Nothing party, and, secondly, that the representatives of the North, (where lies the strength of the party,) reject, repudiate and spit upon it.

As it affects the interests of the South, the platform of a party pretending to a national organization, is of consequence and value, so far only as it indicates the prevalence of sound principles in the Northern portion of the party, and binds them to respect the guarantees of the constitution and the rights of slavery. Now, the Philadelphia Platform serves neither of these purposes, but the very reverse. It has had this effect only: to demonstrate that the Know Nothing party of the North is thoroughly rotten on the slavery issues. So far from being bound by its stipulations to respect the rights of the South, the Know Nothings of the North utterly condemn and repudiate it, and openly avow their determination to pursue their schemes of agitation and aggression.

The Philadelphia Platform is not worth the paper on which it is written. It is a compact which binds only one side, and is therefore void and of no value. It is of consequence only so far as it binds the North, and we see the North denouncing and deriding it. It was not only repudiated by sixteen States, but it was rejected by the entire Know Nothing press of the North.

It is scarcely worth while to consider the terms of a compact which in its origin and nature is void and of no effect; but as the Philadelphia Platform at least represents the sentiments of those who cubscribe it, it will serve to show how Know Nothingism in the South stands in respect to the issues of

In Article IV. of the Platform, it is affirmed. "that in all doubtful and disputed points, the Federal Constitution can only be legally ascertained and expounded by the Judicial power of the United States." It is impossible to conceive a doctrine more subversive of the rights of the States and more fatal to the interests of the South, than that which is so dogmatically propounded in this paragraph.-It is the rankest Federalism, and involves the most odious principle of centralization. It degrades the States from their sovereignty and reduces them to the condition of helpless and dependent provinces, without the prerogative to judge of their own rights under the Constitution, and without the power to redress their grievances. According to this doctrine the rights of the South are to be determined, not by the conditions of the Constitutional compact. but by the arbitrary will of the Federal Judiciary, If this principle prevail, the South need make no further effort to maintain its independence and to protect its interests. It was against this very doctrine that the Republican party rallied in 1798 and 1799; and it was to refute this pernicious principle that Madison wrote his immortal report.

After affirming this most objectionable dogma of New England Federalism, the Grand Council of Know Nothings illustrate their wilful inconsistency or perverse stupidity, by affecting in the third Article of the Platform a "full recognition of the rights of the States."

Although the Platform carefully avoids any mention of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, yet it employs language which clearly indicates a disapproval of that measure. Thus, it speaks sweetly and touchingly of a "tender and sacred regard for those acts of statesmanship, which are to be contradistinguished from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their being of the nature of compacts and agreements, and so to be considered a fixed and settled national policy." And, more pointedly still, in the twelfth Article, the Platform denounces the "obnoxious acts and violated pledges of the old parties,' referring to the repeal of the Missouri restriction and meaning to censure the Democratic party, which is responsible for the passage of the Nebraska bill.

In the twelfth article of the platform, the National Council of Know Nothings "expressly pretermits any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit slavery in any territory." That is, the Council will not commit itself against the Wilmot proviso, and of set purpose ignores the most important issue! in controversy between the North and the South! Some people may call this cowardice; it is worse-it is treachery. The principle of the Wilmot proviso is the most effective instrument of mischief which the abolitionists employ to break down the power and the rights of the South. The National Council of the Know-Nothing party, while affecting the "tenderest" regard for the interests of all sections and the peace of the country, quietly agree that this destructive engine shall continue to play upon the South and to batter down the safeguards of the Union. If they were honest in their patriotic professions, why did they not do something to suppress this element of agitation and sectional encroachment? Their silence in respect just demands of Wilson and his Know Nothing confederates in the North. And every Know Nothing in the South, who endorses the Philadelphia Platform, consents to the sacrifice, and agrees to have no opinion upon the Wilmot proviso. How many true friends of the South will assume this position of passive neutrality in regard to the most momentous issue that menaces the interests of the

South and the stability of the Union? To compensate for these most obnoxious principles and fatal concessions, the Philadelphia Plat-form exacts from the North no clear, positive and satisfactory security for the rights of the South. It abounds in vague professions of philanthropy and patriotism-it parades its devotion to the Union in every form of tender and vehement protestation, but it gives the South no solid and substantial guarantee of peace and justice. Instead of boldly and fearlessly meeting the great issues of the day, it avoids all the questions in controversy between the North and the South, by remote allusion and studious ambiguity. It runs round the fugitive slave law and the Nebraska bill with skilful circumlocution. Now, these hollow professions will not satisfy the South.

We want distinct stipulations, positive and palpable engagements, material guarantees. The Baltimore Convention of 1852 affirmed the finality of the fugitive slave law in unequivocal language, and was distinct and to the purpose in every other respect. The Philadelphia Platform is a sham and a cheat-the paltry expedient of corrupt politicians to deceive the people. But the device will not impose upon the popular intelligence. The ridiculous cant, the sickening sentimentality, the abominable principles, the hollow generalities and the deceitful ambiguity of the Philadelphia Platform will make it a byeword and a reproach in the nation."

JUBILEE IN VIRGINIA.

The Democrats of Fredericksburg, Virginia, bad a brilliant celebration on the 18th, of the late great victory in that State. Letters were received from the President, from Mr. Dobbin, Mr. Wise, Mr. Tvler, and others. We give below the letters of President Pierce and Mr. Secretary Dobbin :

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1855. GENTLEMEN:-I shall be constrained by official engagements, to deny myself the pleasure of participating in the proposed celebration at Fredericksburg on the 13th inst., but I beg to present my hearty congratulations upon the late signal triumph of sound principles and manly sentiments in the "Old

Pre-eminently prominent as the sons of Virginia have been, from the commencement of the Revolution, for their bold advocacy of the cause of freedom -for their consistent and patriotic devotion to the only principles upon which a government, constituted like ours, can be sustained, it may well be doubted whether they have ever achieved for themselves more distinguished honor than in the late election, or have ever rendered a higher service to this

If political heresies and religious intolerance could have shaken and carried the strong hold of that party, upon the faithfulness, patriotism, intelligence and courage of which the country has been obliged mainly to rely in every period of serious danger, whether arising from foreign arms or domestic dissensions, it would have been the occasion, if not of discouragement, yet of profound regret and sorrow, to those who revere the constitution under which, as a nation, we have attained such amazing advancement, and have realized socially results so unexampled in the history of the human race.

The proud elevation on which the Commonwealth of Virginia now stands is freely recognized and deservedly honored from one extremity of the Union to the other.

With my best wishes for a joyous gathering, worthy of such a State and such a triumph, you will please to accept my cordial thanks for your kind invitation. I am, gentlemen, with high respect, your obliged

fellow-citizen, FRANKLIN PIERCE. Messrs, Eustace Conway, J. G. Galleher, A. K. Phillips and S. G. Daniel, Committee.

Washington, June 12, 1855. GENTLEMEN:-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 7th inst., in which you invite me to be present on the 13th inst., when "the Democratic party of this town (Fredericksburg.) propose to celebrate the recent glorious victory of our party in this State,"

The event you propose to celebrate is no ordinary triumph of one great political party over another .-It is the triumph of a great party and of sound principles over a secret order, whose chief apostles and muster spirits, I fear, are abolitionists, and whose principles, as far as known, are, in my opinion, in conflict with the spirit of the Constitution, and unfriendly to the Union. Many estimable and honorable men, I understand, have joined the order .-Reason and calm reflection, it is hoped, will gradually persuade their withdrawal.

I heartily congratulate you on the brilliant victory achieved in your State. But who could have anticipated any other result in Virginia, where the flag of true political principles has never yet trailed in the dust?

It will not be in my power, gentlemen, to join you on this interesting occasion. I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. DOBBIN.

PRESBYTERY OF ORANGE.

The Presbytery of Orange has been holding its semi-annual session in our City during the week

just past. The opening sermon was preached on Wednesday night by the retiring Moderator, the Rev. Robert Burwell, of Hillsboro'. The Rev. F. N. Whaley, of Clarksville, Va., was chosen as his successor. The Rev. J. M. Sherwood and Mr. S. Neal were chosen temporary Clerks. We learn that an unusually large number of the members have been present during the present session. The roll contained the names of twenty-three Bishops and sixteen Ruling Elders. The Presbytery has under its supervision thirty Bishops and forty-four Churches. Its western boundary is formed by Surry County and the Yadkin river as far south as Randolph County. Its eastern is the Atlantic ocean as far as Onslow County. The Presbytery was not called upon to either license or ordain any new Minister at this time. But it took under its care three young men as candidates for that holy office. It also established a fund of twenty-five hundred dollars at the Union Seminary, the interest of which is for the education of Ministers, and called it "The Frances Devereaux Scholarship," in honor of the late member of our community whose deeds of charity are the subjects of wide spread praise. The matter of Domestic Missions was the theme of several addresses at a public meeting on Saturday night. On Friday night the Presbytery was present, by invitation, at a public exhibition in the Baptist Church by the pupils of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute, and many expressed themselves as highly gratified by what they saw and heard.

The time of the Presbytery was taken up mainly in attending to the routine of business-a fact that is confirmatory of the reports that peace and prosperity reigned generally among its Churches. The members of the Presbytery and their companions were gladly received and kindly entertained by our citizens-which hospitality was duly acknowledged. The pulpits of the Churches in the City were filled on Sunday by Presbyterians-a specimen of Christian courtesy whichwe are always glad to see and hope will be perpetuated.

The next session of the Presbytery will be held in Madison, Rockingham County, during the week that precedes the session of the Synod in Greens-

Let it be borne in mind that "Resolutions denunciatory of the Pierce administration" were offered in the Know Nothing Convention at Philadel phia, and adopted. Proof conclusive of the Whig spirit that pervaded and controlled that body. Are there any more Democrats who can be induced, by misrepresentations and frauds, to join the Order?

The attention of capitalists and of persons wishing to purchase such property as that described, is directed to the advertisements in the Standard to-day by Maj. W. J. Clarke.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

JUNE 19, 1855. The Club met according to adjournment, and the President being absent, on motion of Q. Busbee, Esq., James D. Newsom was called to the chair.

Ed. Graham Haywood, Esq., on behalf of the Executive Committee, made a report which, On motion of W. W. Holden, Esq., the report was adopted.

The Club was then entertained by W. W. Holden, Esq., with a very neat, logical and argumentative

Mr. O. P. Copeland being called upon, made a short but appropriate address.

Mr. Haywood suggested the propriety of having a grand, old-fashioned Democratic mass meeting, with a barbecue, speeches, &c.; and the Executive Committee was instructed to fix the day, procure speak-

Adjourned to meet on Friday night, the 29th inst. J. D. NEWSOM, Pres. pro tem. A. DEG. TIMBRO, Seed'y.

The Raleigh Star, speaking of the action of the Philadelphia Know Nothing Convention, says "the secrecy of the Order has been dissolved." This is not true. The platform shows that members may hereafter make known the existence of the Order, and the fact that they are members, and may also give information of the places of meeting of subordinate Councils; but the signs, passwords, grips, degrees, and secret meetings are still preserved. The lodges will still meet with closed doors; and no man who has not taken an oath to proscribe and persecute, and to obey implicitly the will of the majority, will be admitted. The obligation to tell a falsehood has alone been removed-nothing else has been done Members are to be relieved hereafter of the weight on their consciences of the lie indirect; but the question is, what power is to pardon them and case their consciences for the past? They cannot hope for pardon at the hands of God, so long as they are guilty of taking His name in vain.

But they are not sworn now, it seems, to evade. By what authority does the National Council absolve them from their oaths? Can that body sayspeaking for all who have taken the first, second and third degrees-that a part of what they swore to in the oaths of these degrees, is no longer binding? We hope the Star or the Register will ex-

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE. We have important intelligence by the St. Louis, which arrived at New York on the 20th, and by the Asia, which arrived at Halifax on the same day, bringing three days later news than the St. Louis.

The allied powers have had further successes on the sca of Azoff. Four steamers of war and two hundred and forty vessels employed in conveying supplies to the Russian army have been destroyed. The bombardment of Sebastopol was renewed on the 6th instant, and the French bad attacked and carried two of the towers before the fortress. The greatest bravery displayed on both sides, and losses

The substance of the news is that the allies anpear to be getting the advantage, and calculations are being made by them of still more signal successes.

The cotton market was steady at former prices .-No important change in breadstuffs-corn has advanced one shilling.

THE DISCUSSION AT LAW'S .- A friend, who was present at the discussion between Messrs. Branch and Shepard, at Law's, Wake, on Tuesday last, informs us that Mr. Branch sustained himself with marked ability and produced a fine impression upon the large audience in attendance. Mr. Shepard attempted to make something for his sinking cause out of the platform adopted at Philadelphia by the Southern States and New York; but a few words from Mr. Branch dissolved the whole fabric of nationality erected by Mr. Shepard, into thin air. A 'national' platform indeed, when twelve or thirteen States-the very parties who should have been bound by it-seceded from the Convention and laid down an abolition platform of their own!

RICHMOND ENQUIRER.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of this long-established Journal, in our paper to-day. The Enquirer, it is known, is one of the ablest newspapers in the country, and always true to Democracy and the rights of the South. Its Editors deserve much at the hands of Democrats in all quarters, for the boldness and ability with which they fought the late great battle in Virginia.

The Know Nothing Council-Secesion of Fifty Three Northern Members.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11 .- After the adoption of the majority report of the platform-committee yesterday by the National Council of the American party-the resolutions refusing to recognise the restoration of the Missouri Compromise as the platform of the party on the slavery question-the Council adjourned amid much indignation and confusion. This morning fifty-three members from twelve free

States seceded-eight from Ohio, six from Indiana, two from Michigan, four from Illinois, seven from Massachusetts, three from New Hampshire, five from Vermont seven from Maine, two from Iowa, three from Rhode Island, three from Connecticut, and three from Wisconsin These met at the Girard House, when J. W. Fos-

ter, of Massachusett, presented an address to the people which was adopted and signed by all the seceders, after which a committee of correspondence, consisting of one delegate from each State name above, was appointed.

The address says the seceders feel constrained, in the existing state of affairs, to affirm the following

First-The unconditional restoration of the time honored compromise known as the Missouri prohibition, which was destroyed in utter disregard of the popular will. And we will use all constitutional means to maintain the positive guarantee of this

Second-The rights of settlers in the territories to the free, undisturbed exercise of the elective franchise. And we cannot act with those who will not aid us in the correction of these national wrongs.

Third-We declare our continued and unalterable determination to use all honorable efforts to secure a modification of the laws, aided by such an elevation of public sentiment as shall preserve the interests of the nation and guarantee spiritual freedem-a free Bible and free schools.

Fourth-That we invoke any legislation to arres the growing evil of the exportation by foreign au-thorities, of paupers and convicts to our shores; and that as the national constitution requires the Chief Executive of the country to be of native birth, we deem it equally necessary and important that our representatives abroad should also possess no foreign prejudices to bias their judgement or influence their official action.

South Carolina Railroad.—In a paragraph yesterday respecting the Georgia Central Railroad, we stated that its earnings for the past six months amounted to \$733,643. Upon inquiring we are gratified to learn that the earnings of the South Carolina Railroad for the same period amounted to \$812,000. Ohas. Mercury.

In this county, on the 18th instant, Norfleet P., infantson of John and Saruh Rosemond. In Richmond county, on Wednesday last, at the residence of her son-in-law P. M. Powell, Esq., Mrs. El zabeth Manly, aged 87 years. She was mother of Gov. Manly of Raleigh, Hon. M. E. Manly of Newbern, and Rev. B. Manly, D. D.,

of Tuscaloosa, Ala.

"Her children rise up, and call her blessed."

In this City, on Tuesday last, Mrs. Eliza Jane, wife of Mr. James W. Chadwick, leaving an affectionate husband and eight small children to lament their irreparable loss. Also, Mr. Bartlett Upchurch, a worthy citizen and an honest man. Also, Nelly, youngest daughter of Mr. Wesly Whitaker, Jr.

M. LOVEJOY'S CLASSICAL, MATHEMATical and Military Academy will commence on the
9th of July, 1855. Tuition in advance.

The health of my boys requires the exercise of the military drill; for this a tencher will be necessary, attended by additional expense and trouble; therefore, there will be an extra charge of five deliber.

extra charge of five dollars. All boys required to drill; and on dress parade days to appear in uniform—blue jackets, white pants, blue cap, in summer; in winter, the pants will be blue. The cost of the uniform will not exceed eight dollars—a cheaper and much handleaver dress than that which boys ordinarily wear.

J. M. LOVEJOY. Raleigh, June 20th, 1855.
61-t10J.
The Register, Post, Star and Spirit of the Age will please copy three times.

A highly valuable water-power on a neverfailing stream, with an abundant supply of water, and near the Railroad. THE SUBSCRIBER, INTENDING TO REMOVE

to the southwest, wishes to sell his
OIL, GRIST, AND SAW MILLS
situate on Neuse River, about nine miles northeast of the
city of Raleigh, and two and a half miles from Huntsville
Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.
The mill tract contains about thirty-two acres of land

lying on both sides of the river.

The OIL MILL is in perfect order, its machinery is of the most approved construction, and is capable of producing iffeen thousand gallons, per annum, of cotton seed, linseed and castor oil. There are also attached to it one of Carver's largest size cotton gins and a cotton screw. Fif-

teen year's acquaintance with the oil making business justifies him in the remark that it is one of the most profitable and satisfactory that he has any knowledge of.

The SAW MILL, re-built two years ago, and running with Hotchkiss's vertical wheels, is surpassed by few in the country, and a ready sale is found for the lumber at the

The GRIST MILL has a large custom, and being in a thickly settled and largely grain-growing neighbourhood, would, with slight repairs, command a custom yielding 500 barrels of toll corn a year, while at a small expense a flour mill could be attached to it which would yield an annual toll of one thousand bushels of wheat.

A more favourable opportunity for a profitable invest-ment, in Wake county, has never been presented. In the hands of a prudent and energetic man, who would give them his personal attention, these mills would pay for themselves in a very short time.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE. Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THIRE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS residence immediately opposite the Bank of the State.
The lot faces 310 feet on Newbern street, and runs back 150 fect with Blunt street. The improvements consist of the dwelling containing six comfortable rooms, a servant's house with five rooms, a kitchen, an office, and a stable. The garden is one of the largest and most productive in the City, and is well stocked with fruit trees. Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the premises on application to

WILLIAM J. CLARKE. Raleigh, June 19th, 1955.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER. ITH THE VIEW OF EXTENDING THE CIR-culation of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER in the Southern States, the Proprietors have commenced the issue of a WEEKLY PAPER, which contains all the reading matter of the Daily and Semi-Weekly editions. We need say nothing of the political character of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER, which is now what it was a half Editors to devote all their energies to the discussion of the issues which Know Nothingism has brought before the

Daily Faper, Semi-Weekly, Weekly, TO CLUBS. For six copies of the Daily, For six copies of the Semi-Weekly, For six copies of the Weekly, For fifteen copies of the Weekly, RITCHIE, PRYOR & DUNNAVANT,

June 20, 1855.

1080-wsw.

GEOGRAPHICAL COMBINATION MAP OF NORTH-CAROLINA.-DESIGNED TO instruct and amuse the family circle and primary School.

The design of the publishers has been to furnish an agreeable and attractive method of imparting to the young a knowledge of Geography, and of blending amusement with

The several Maps composing this series are dissected and cut up into variform pieces, but in such a manner that each piece, whatever may be its shape, has a correspondence with the other parts of the map to which it belongs. Thus from a score or more separate and differently shaped pieces, a complete map may be constructed. The act of combining these parts, exercises and amuses the mental faculties, ar these parts, exercises and amuses the mental laculties, and
the study of Geography thus made attractive is rapid and
permanent in its results, and more knowledge of the subject is acquired in one hour spent in the intellectual amusement than a month of hard book study. For sale by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book-Store.

Raleigh, June 20, 1855.

Stage Line from Morrisville via of Chapel Hill to Hillsborough.

THINE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW RUNNING A TWO-HORSE STAGE from Morrisville, on the North Carolina Road, to Hillsborough, by way of Chapel Hill-daily. Stage leaves Morrisville at seven o'clock in the morning, breakfast at Mrs. Barbee's, and reaches Chapel Hill at eleven o'clock, and Hillsborough by six o'clock; leaves Hillsborough at five, breakfast at Chapel Hill, and reaches Morrisville at six. Persons who wish to take this route will do well to take no ticket further than to Morris-

The Raleigh Register, Goldsborough Tribune and Greensborough Patriot will please copy four times and send accounts to Maynard & Allison at Morrisville, Wake. Franklinton Male and Female Institute.

MAYNARD & ALLISON.

FRANKLIN CO., N. C. THE FALL TERM WILL COMMENCE ON THE

address the Principals,
Mr. & Mrs. D. S. RICHARDSON. ROCKINGHAM HIGH SCHOOL.

WENTWORTH, N. C.

THE FALL SESSION WILL COMMENCE JULY the 16th. Students are requested to attend punctually on the first day. Tuition \$7,50 to \$15,00 per session.— Board \$6,00 to 88,00 per month. A competent Assistant will be furnished. Address

R. H. SMITH, Principal, Wentworth, N. C. METROPOLITAN FEMALE SEMINARY. RALEIGH, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON MON-day 23d July, 1855.

Circulars containing all necessary infomation sent on A. McDOWELL Principal. 61-6w.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, RALEIGH, N. C. REV. ALDERT SMEDES, D. D., RECTOR.

THE 26TH TERM OF THIS SCHOOL WILL OPEN July 14th, and continue five months. For the admission of new pupils, immediate application

should be made to the Rector.

July 22, 1855. COTTON FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS
150 bales of Cotton he wishes to sell, at the gin, 10
miles East of Raleigh.
N. PRICE.

1076-w2w PRIVATE BOARDING.

MRS. RABOTEAU IS PREPARED TO FURnish five or six young gentlemen with board, on reasonable terms. A family desirous of spending the summer in Raleigh, would be furnished with board and lodging. The table shall be supplied in first rate style, and no pains spared to give satisfaction.

Raleigh, June 23d, 1855.

Star and Age please copy.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. THE NEXT SESSION OF MR. AND MRS. BURwell's School for Young Ladies will begin on Wednesday, the 18th of July. The Modern Languages, and Music on Piano and Guitar, will be taught by Mr. R. Vampill. Address Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsborough, N. C.

June 25d, 1856.